er with the fees and other charges; but in case of non-payment as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the Unnited States, and a completion the use of the Uunited States, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, with the fees and charges for distraint and sale, render ing the overplus, if any there be, to the person in the overplus of any there be, to the person ano may be entitled to receive the same : ded further. That there shall be exempt from dis-traint and sale, if belonging to the head of a family, the school-books and wearing apparel necessary for such family; also arms for personal use one cow, two hogs, five sheep and the wool there-of, provided the aggregate marke; value of said sheep shall not exceed fifty dollars; the neces sary food for such cow, hogs, and sheep for a period not exceeding forty days; fuel to an amount not greater in value than twenty-five dollars; provisions to an amount not greater than fity dollars; household furniture kept for use to an amount not greater than three hundred dol lars; and the books, tools, or implements of a trade or profession to an amount not greater than one hundred collars shall also be exempt; and the officer making the distraint shall summon three disinterested householders of the vicinity, who shall appraise and set apart to the owner the amount of property herein declared to be ex-

That section twenty-nine be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inser-ting in fleu thereof the following: That in all ca-ses where property flable to distraint for taxes may not be divisible, so as to enable the collector by a sale of part thereof to raise the whole amount of the tax, with all costs, charges, and commissions, the whole of such property shall be sold, and the surplus of the proceeds of the sale, after satisfying the tax, costs, and charges, shall be paid to the person legally entitled to receive the same or if he cannot be found, or refuse to receive the same, then such surplus shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States, to be there held for the use of the person logally entitled to receive the same, until be shall make application there for to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon such application and satisfactory proofs in sup-port thereof, shall, by warrant on the treasury, cause the same to be paid to the applicant. And if any of the property advertised for sale as aforsaid is of a kind subject to tax, and such tax has not been paid, and the amount bid for such pro-perty is not equal to the amount of such tax, the collector may purchase the same in beneff of the United States for an amount not exceeding the said tax. And in all cases where property ject to tax, but upon which the tax has not been paid, shall be seized upon distraint and sold, the amount of such tax shall, after deducting the expenses of such saic, be first appropriated out of the proceeds thereof to the payment of said tax. And it no assessment of tax has been made upon such property, the collector shall make a return thereof in the form required by law, and the as sessor shall assess the tax thereon. And all property so purchased may be sold by said collector under such regulations as may b e prescribed by Guissioner of internal revenue. And the collector shall render a distinct account of all charges incurred in the sale of such properly to the commissioner of Internal revenue by regulation determine the fees and charges to allowed in all cases of distraint and other sei zares; or where necessary expenses for making such distraint or seizure have been incurred, and in case of sale, the said collector shall pay the treasury the surplus, if any there be, after defraying such fees and charges.

That section thirty be amended by striking out

all after the enacting clause and inserting in Heu thereof the following: That in any case where goods, chattels, or effects sufficient to satisfy the taxes imposed by law upon any person liable to pay the same shall not be found by the collector or deputy collector whose duty it may be to esti-lect the same, he is hereby authorized to collect the same by setzure and sale of real estate; and the officer making such se zure and sale shall give notice to the person whose estate is proposed to sold, by giving him in hand, or leaving at his last or usual place of abode, if he has any such within the collection district where said estate is situated, a notice, in writing, stating what partieular estate is proposed to be sold, describing the same with teasonable certainty, and the time when and place where said efficer proposes to sell same; watch time shall not be less than twenty nor more than forty days from the time of giving said notice. And the said officer shall also cause a hotification to the same effect to be published in some newspaper within the county where such seizure is made, it any such there be, and shall also cause a like notice to be posted at the post office nearest to the estate to be seized, and in two other public places within the cofive miles distant from the estate seized, exe by special order of the commissioner of in revenue. And the time and place appointed, the officer making such seizure shall proceed to sell the said estate at public auction, offering the same at a minimum price, including the expense making such levy, and all charges for navertising and an officer's fee of ten deliars. And in case the real estate so seized, as nioresaid, shall consist of several distinct tracts or pureds, the officer making sale thereof shall offer each tract or parcel for sale separately, and shall, if he deem it ad-visable, apportion the expenses, charges, and fees, aforesald, to such several tracts or purcels, or to any of them, in estimating the minimum price aforesaid. And if we person offers for said estate the amount of said minimum price, the officer shall declare the same to be purchased by him for the United States, and shall deposit with the dis-trict afterney of the United States a deed thereof, as hereinafter specified and provided; otherwise, the same shall be de lared to be seld to the laguest bidder. And said sale may be adjourned from time to time by said officer for not exceeding thirty days in all, if he shall think it advisable so to da. If the ground hid shall not be then and to do. If the amount bid shall not be face and there paid, the officer shall forthwith proceed to again sell said estate in the same manner; and upon any sale and the payment of the purchase money shall give to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, which shall set forth the real estate purchased, for whose taxes the same was sold, the name of the purchaser and the price paid therefor; and if the said real estate be not redeemed in the manner and within the time her Inalter provided, then the said collector or deputy collector shall excute to the said purchaser, upon his surrender of said certificate, a deed of the real estate purchased by him as aforesaid, reciting the facts set forth in said certificate, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such real estate is situate upon the subject of sales of real e-tate under execution, which said deed shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated; and if the proceedings of the officer as set forth have been substantially in accordance with the provisions of law, shall be considered and op erate as a conveyance of all the right, title and interest the party delinquent had in and to the real estate thus sold at the time the lien of the United States attached thereto.— (TO BE CONTINUED.)

JULES JARED'S "Email De Paris." The New Beautifier of the Skin.

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The secret of beautifying the skin being known only to Mesers. Jared & Rene, they honestly state that it differs from all other preparations. It gives to the most harsh and freekled skin both the color and texture of polished ivory, removing all discolorations whether appearing as freekles an, morphew, moth, or black-worm specks, and successful in smoothing out the marks left by Small-pox.

The agents of "L'Email de Paris" most con-

fidently submit to the public the carnest endorse ments of such distinguished ladies as

Signora Ristori, M'lle Felicita Vestvali, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Lucille Western, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Emma Waller, Lucy Rushton, Noemie de Marguerrittes, Miss Agnes Perry,

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liancy of rouge and lilly-white, with the great and peculiar advantages of perfect harmlessness. It really adds to the soft It really adds to the softness and beauty of the

The Magnificent Vestvali says :-I have suffered so much from the various white otions, &c., which my theatrical profession obliges me to use, that I consider it a perfect beneaction to find a preparation which gives the ne-

cessary whiteness to the skin, and leaves the skin Miss Maggie Mitchell says:-I have tried the skin beautifier, "L'Email de Paris," and found that it instantly imparts a natural bloom and freshness to the complexion.

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General Agents and Importers, New York.
Dec. 20, 1866.

[From the Washington Chronicle.] The North-Carolina Enabling Bill.

United States. It will not be denied that in point of liberality and justice to the colored race it is nearly or quite up to the highest standard of Northern philanthropy, while it has the peculiar merit of being the work of the loval men of the State for whom it proposes to establish a government, and who are better acquainted with the circumstances and conditions to be met than any Northern man, however enlightened, can claim to be. It is well understood that a great diversity of opinion exists among the friends of libertry and union, as it regards the basis of reconstruction. There are those who insist that no man who voluntarily participated in the rebellion shall be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, or hold office in future; and there are others, equally distinguished or patriotism and philanthropy, who urge that the true solution of the problem of reconstruction is to be found in universal suffrage for whites and blacks, and universal amnesty to rebels. Between these extremes there are various shades of opinion. We as those who had never wavered. have been surprised to find some gentlemen, distinguished for their thorough and conistent hostility to slavery in all its forms, who prefer an educational test for voters; while others, whose opposition to slavery has been political rather than moral, are in favor of universal suffrage, from a conviction that the vote of every colored man will be needed in order to counteract the spirit of slavery and disunion. There are other lifficulties to be overcome, arising from the infidelity of President Johnson to the principles of the party which elected him. How o reconstruct the rebel State governments in the interest of freedom and loyalty, when the Executive cannot be trusted, has been a troublesome problem to many minds, how-

ever easy of solution to others. It must be owned that the framers of the eracy. North-Carolina bill have dealt with these difleulties with remarkable skill, and the result is a measure which has made a favor-

In the first place, the framers of the bill and purpose to place the government in loval hands, and this might surely be done by restricting the right of suffrage in the election of delegates to the convention to the loval white population. But Congress would infallibly insist upon qualified, if not universal, negro suffrage, and the result would be the distranchisement of two-thirds of the whites, while the blacks are being enfranchised. The odium which must attach to such a plan of reconstruction was well understood and it was believed that nothing short of a large armed force could insure its practical application. The plan was therefore adopted of making an impartial educational test of suffrage, without regard to color. This may or may not be acceptable to Congress. As we remarked above, we have been surprised to find gentlemen of extreme anti slavery views giving it the preference opinion that the loyalists of North-Carolina will need the vote of every black man in the State in order to enable them to overcome the rebel vote, and we know that the gentlefally in any change which Congress may see proper to make in this feature of it. plan of holding the election is con-

tolerated, subject to military surveillance, the States thereunder." while a legitimate government is being pre-

the following statement which has been put ald. forth by the authors of the bill: A TEST OF LOYALTY IN THE INSURGENT STATES,

In the early part of the rebellion many persons were drawn into it by the tardy action of the United States Government and by the wild excitement of the times. Afterwards many were decieved into it by a bold and systematic misrepresentation of the purposes and designs of the government, which were declared by the highest authorities in the South to be of the most atrocious and malignant character. All contradiction of these misrepresentations was forbidden or

suppressed. So effective was the operation of these causes that the steadfast Union men were overawed and silenced. Thus it appeared that there was something like unanimity in sup-

port of the rebel government. But after the lapse of two years energetic action had dispelled the delusion that the United States meant to permit a seperation of the States. The loyal men of the South were thereby encouraged to speak and act with a little more freedom and confidence. The first impulse of popular excitement had died out, and some of the erring were returning to reason and loyalty. Still, the diabolical designs attributed to the United States Government, and the uncertainty of the consequences of submitting to its authority, prevented any important manifesta-

tions of Unionism. At this juncture President Lincoln, on the 8th day of December, 1863, issued a prociamation setting forth the real purposes of the government, and offering annesty and pardon to all such as would avail themselves of its provisions.

The effect was most encouraging, and many accepted the terms, while thousands were anxionsly seeking an opportunity to do so. But the tyrannical energy of the rebel despotism was aroused. Threats and violence were resorted to in every locality. Whoever was known to have accepted the amnesty of President Lincoln, and plac d himself under the protection of the United States, escaped death or perpetual imprisonment only by flight from the Confederacy. But the proclamation quieted the public mind as tache,

to the designs of the Government, and brought back to loyal feeling and sentiment thousands who had been misled. A cau-

We published at length two days ago a bill to authorize the people of North-Carolina tious yet decided movement was comto reconstruct the machinery of a State gov- menced, looking to the embarrassment of the ernment, preparatory to their restoration to rebellion and the ultimate restoration of the their privileges and duties as citizens of the Union. In North Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systematically planned and held in the several counties until they were suppressed, at the instance of Mr. Davis, by proclamation of the Governor.

This movement continued to gain such strength and boldnoss that the rebel Government had to suspend the writ of habeas corjois. Hundreds of Union men were imprisned or murdered; the property of others was destroyed, and their families outraged. Party lines were never more distinctly drawn than they were between those who advocated peace on the best attainable terms, and those who denounced as traitors all who dured even whisper anything but total separtion and independence-between the Unionists and the secessionisst; and these lines were often drawn in blood,

Such was the effect of the proclamation of December, 1863. Those who wished to comply with its terms, but were prevented by rounding circumstances, were the persecuted Unionists, embracing the repentant as well

Liberality and justice require that "the will be taken for the deed"-that those who desired to comply with the terms of the proclamation, but could not, should be placed on the same footing with those who did. If the work of reconstruction is to be committed to "the unmistakably loyal," and "treason made odious," let the line of distinction be now drawn where it was in 1864,-'65.

It is the only just and practical line of distinction that can be drawn between the loyalists and the disloyalists; between the Unionists at heart and the conscious, persistent traiter. It distinctly separates the Union men of 1864 '65 from the secessionists of that day, who persecuted and outraged them because of their suspected attachment to the Union, and their disaffection to the Confed-

An oath applying this test would effectually place the government of the Southern States in the hands of the Union men, and able impression upon almost every loyal exclude every secessionist; and no other test can do so without excluding thousands who were at first misled, but who rewere called upon to settle the question of pented and afterwards perilled their lives sunrage. There was the overruling desire and estates in support of the Union. There need be no apprehension that this oath would be falsely taken. The status of every man at that time was distinctly known to his neighbors. The line was clearly drawn upon this test, and upon it hundreds were imprisoned, outraged, and murdered. By the same measure let the persecuted Unionists have their reward.

They are now discouraged and paralyzed. because, while the President would boldly deliver them over to degradation incurred on account of their adherence to the Union in the dark days of treason and blood, the Congress seems to make no definite distinction between them and their late and present perscentors and enemies. But, should Congress recognize and uphold them by some just and iscriminating action, they would take courage, and boldly and successfully work for the interest of the Union. Thus would the over universal suffrage. We are clearly of true element of the South stand prominently forward, and make secession and treason Now traiters are boid and how its head. progant, while the true loyalist is mortified and silent; the peace of the country is still men who framed the bill will acquiesce cheer- disturbed, and the Union still unquestionably in danger.

Let this be the test. " I, A. B., do solemnly swear, on the Holy formable to the State laws and practice of Evangelists of Almighty God, that on the ed innocent boys for their opinions, during Cortis Carolina, marier which the sheriffs of 4th day of March, 1864, and at all times the rebellion; and the "infamy" of such counties perform the duties which this thereafter, I would willingly have complied bill imposes on the marshal; and while it with requirements of the proclamation of tims wears a practical aspect, it does vio- the President of the United States, issued on ence to no theory of the status of the secod- the 8th day of December, 1863, had a safe ed Stares. It is consistent with them all, opportunity of so doing been allowed me; and would seem to be the natural, simple, that on the said 4th of March, 1864, and at and, at the same time, least expensive much- all times thereafter, I was opposed to the ed of holding an election in an unorganized | continuance of the rebellion, and to the establishment of the so-called Confederate Gov-The birl provides for the temporary main- erament, and voluntarily gave no aid or enenance of the present de fieta State govern- couragement thereto, but earnestly desired ment until the legitimate one can be put in the success of the Union, and the suppresorce. It has no claim to validity except sion of all armed resistance to the Governto far as it derives that quality from the tol | ment of the United States; and that I will erance of Congress; and though it is the rule the action the faithfully support the Constituof rebels, it is better than none. It can be tion of the United States, and the Union of

THE ONLY WAY WITH THE EXCLUDED It has been announced that only eleven Sexres. The constitutional amendment members of the Legislature of North-Caroli- adopted by Congress as the basis of Southna voted for the constitutional amendment - | ern restoration has been contemptuously reten in the House of Commons, and one in jected without even a respectful considerathe Senate. This fact may seem to be incon- 'tion of the subject by the Legislatures of the stent with the claim set up by the authors excluded States, if we are not mistaken, of the enabling bill, that some thirty or forty without a single exception. Thus, when we thousand of the white voters are loyal, and look at the fair and easy terms of the therefore needs explanation. The truth amendment, it is manifest that nothing is, there are from thirty-six to forty members can be done with those States so long as of the Legislature who are thoroughly loyal, they are under the local authorities which and who look to the Congress of the United | now control them. They do not propose to States as the rightful arbiters of their desti- do anything; but they have deliberately renies in the present situation of affairs. But solved to remain out in the cold, trusting to they are wholly dissatisfied with the consti- the chapter of accidents to turn up sometutional amondment, not because it deprives thing in favor of a new move for a Southern certain rebels of the right to hold onlice, but | Confederacy. Now, what is to be done with because it has not deprived all rebels of that such intracable customers? The only right, and because at the same time it has way remaining to bring them to reason excluded a majority of the more intelligent and to an honest submission to the isfriends of the Government, who, in order to sues decided by the war is to reconstruct save themselves from proscription, were un- them from the beginning, as proposed in the der the necessity of holding some office under | bill of Mr. Stevens. In their contemptuous the rebel State or Confederate government, rejection of the constitutional amendment, or of doing something which compromised after the solemn warnings of the Northern them. The true situation of the Union men, elections, the States concerned have betrayand the reasons for the oath pr scribed in the a frame of mind which it would be folly to enabling bill will be best understood from temporize with any longer.—New York Her-

The London Dailies.

The Loadon correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who has been making researches among the daily newspapers of that city, gives some interesting statistics on the subject. Of the Times he says: "I am informed that its circulation, morning and evening, is about 60,000, and that its net profits last year were not far from £50,000-\$250,000." The most popular paper in England, owing to its powerful advocacy of the reform question, is the London Telegraph. It is a morning paper only, and its circulation ranges from 155,000 to 160,000 daily, and its profits last year were within a fraction of \$260,000. The Standard, a cheap paper somewhat similar to the last mentioned, circulates, in its morning and evening editions, about 85,000 copies, yielding a profit last year of not far from \$125,000. The Herald, the old Tory organ, has a daily circulation of 1,000 only, which pays, however, about \$10,000 profit, The Morning Advertiser, the victualers' paper, has a circulation of 25,000, and cleared last year \$60,000 The Morning Post, the aristoratic organ, circulates even less than the Herald, and pays about the same. The Daily News, so favorably known here for its opposition to the rebellion, gets credit in well-informed circles for a daily circulation of 5,000, and for a yearly net profit of \$25,000. The Star, John Bright's organ, in which he is an owner and sometimes a contributer, has a morning and evening edition, and circulates about 30,000 copies daily, and the stockholders of the Star property divided among their own slaves, on the first of last January, a little more than \$40,000

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.-Petitions are being circulated in Worcester county, Mass., and in other parts of that State, praying the Legislature not to ratify the constitutional amendment, on the ground principally, that it allows the States to disfranchise negroes.

Josh Billings says there is nothing more touching in this life than to see a poor but virtuous young man struggling with a mous-

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866. Messrs. Waugh, Davis, Hodnett, &c. It is admitted that Mr. Blythe, of Henderon, was required to appear before the judiciary committee of the Commons, to be examined for "words spoken in debate." Mr. Blythe is the equal and peer of all the other members of the Legislature, and there was, therefore, no legitimate authority to summon him before a committee to be questioned. But it was done. Mr. Harris and Mr. Jenkins were also requested to appear before the committee. The committee

made nothing out of these gentlemen. We repeat our opinion heretofore express d, that the object of this investigation was o intimidate Union men. It was a part of the old Jeff Davis policy of coercion. But

the gentlemen failed. They have subsided. Mr. Waugh is pleased to boast of his Unonism, and to compare his record with ours. Our reply is that we have the confidence of he whole Union party of the State, and Mr. Waugh has the confidence of no Union man in the County he represents. He was elected mainly by secession votes over that sterling Unionist, Samuel Forkner. Thus elected, Mr. Waugh feels bound to act as he does in the Commons. He must either obey his secesion constituents or resign.

We did not mean to include Mr. Hodnett n our remarks about the majority of the Legislature. We do not believe he would knowingly act with the rebels. But he should bear in mind that a Union man who represents Caswell County by permission of ts secession voters, is not exactly in a condio to act as he may wish.

Mr. Davis, of Franklin, endeavors to proluce the impression that our statement is untrue that questions were put as to the busness of Messrs. Harris and Jenkins in Washngton City. We repeat that Mr. Harris was questioned as to the persons engaged in he combination to set aside the existing State government, and he answered, giving certain names. Mr. Jenkins then said he could answer for himself. It is a contempti ble quibble in Mr. Davis to assume or to say that these questions did not refer to the risit of these gentlemen to Washington, He choics, and every member of the committee knows that it referred to the business of these gentlemen in Washington; and vet he atempts to produce the impression that we lid not state the truth in relation to it.

Mr. Davis says there is a law in this State which "consigns to the whipping post and to infamy the man who conspires to over throw the State government." We answer, Mr. Davis is more likely to be "consigned to the whipping post and to infamy" than those gentlemen who visited Washington to induce Congress to supersede, or "over government." Mr. Davis belongs to a party whose leaders whipped women and murderhistory shall be read or the horrors of the re-

ellion remembered. principles he learned at the feet of Henry lay, he would not now be here, a representative of the rebels and traitors of Franklin County. The few tried Union men there are | and incur the risk of being cashiered. in Franklin can utter no voice through Mr. Davis. He is certainly not their representa-

ery in the City yesterday, in good health and | persons would be much more in the line of spirits.

ington Star is mistaken in assuming that he majority, and thus secure the establishment had endorsed Mr. Stevens' bill. He could of such civil law as will be permanently not endorse that about which he was not con- paramount in all things to the military

Gen. D. is as enthusiastically devoted to the Union as he ever was, and is most anxious for its speedy restoration, and will take any proper plan to effect that result.

Beware!

We learn that a plan is on foot to give the control of the N. C. Railroad and Western N. C. Railroad to the cliques, who hold them at present, forever. The State's interest is to be placed in their hands, without a voice to remonstrate against bad management, or monopoly, by giving the stockholders two directors to every one appointed by the State. This is to be done at once, and irre-

The State owns two-thirds of these roads, and is entitled to full representation for every cent of stock which she has subscribed. If this thing be done, and the argument that bad management on the part of stockholders can ever be checked? If the charters are to be thus amended, let it be so done that

desires to do so. partizan scheme, which may grow into a nuge and dangerous monopoly.

the State may resume her rights whenever she

" Heavy Firing at Pig's Point." Wm. W. Holden, be thou a fiend from hell, or a goblin damned, we defy thee. - Tarboro'

Southerner. God protect us from the dominion of such men as W. W. Holden, - Tarboro' Southerner. ful and impressive language uttered by Mr. Crawford, of Rowan, in the House of Commons of this State on the 7th inst:

"If there is no hell in this State for them, I am willing to tax the people to build a hell the Sentinel and all the other rebel papers for W. W. Holden and his friends."

The following extracts from speeches of Gov. Vance, delivered to Confederate sol diers during the war, will show that the above specimens of statesmanship are quite equal to those we had during the rebellion : · Boys, we must fight till hell freezes over, and then fight upon the ice."

"Boys, we must fight till we fill hell so full of Yankees that their feet will stick out of the windows." Brother Pell considered this very fine at the time, and put up two or three extra prayers for "the cause," on the strength of it.

Corporal Punishment.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has offered instruct officers of the army and navy and of the freedmen's bureau to prevent and prohibit the infliction of corporal punishment for crimes and misdemeanors in the lately rebellious States until their civil governments shall have been recognized and ratified by Congress. Ordered to be printed.

tle this vexed question.

Conflict between Wake Superior Court and the Military.

On Monday last, an order issued by Gen Sickles, commanding this department, was handed to Judge Fowle by order of the Military Commander here, prohibiting infliction of corporal punishment. On Thursday, a elegram from Gov. Worth at Washington was received by the same Judge, saying that the order was rescinded, you may proseed with the punishment." Whereupon ne Cornelius Walters, a freedman, having been duly tried, convicted and sentenced. vas placed in the stocks for one hour, preiminary to whipping.

Gen. Bomford, not having received any flicial information of the rescission of the order of his superior in command, Gen. Sickles, was notified by a staff officer, who happened to pass the Court House, that corporal punishment was about to be inflicted upon the freedman, Walters. Maj. Wells was immediately despatched to prohibit it, and he arrived in time to prevent the Sheriff from striking a blow. The temper of the concourse of people present being apparent, though the Sheriff nor any one else offered opposition, Maj. Wells walked to the street and despatched an orderly for a guard. Meanwhile Sheriff Ray proceeded to inflict the punishment, and eight lashes were administered before Maj. Wells could return and order him to deast. The Sheriff then informed the Judge: the guard arrived, followed soon after by Gen. Bomford, who deemed it his duty to pe present at the spot. It is due to the General also to say that he patiently waited on the ground for near half an hour, being informed that Judge Fowle would meet him there. He was not thus met, however; and meanwhile the names of the officers and soldiers acting under orders were obtained as far as possible, for the purpose of indictment for contempt of Court.

The negro at the stocks being held for a time, was turned over to the Sheriff and again put in jail. Later in the evening a ompany of troops was sent to head-quarters for any emergency.

Thus the matter stands for the present; nd as Gen. Bomford has received no official otification that Gen. Sickles' order has been evoked, he will enforce it. We suppose the dictment will be quashed, as the whipping has been suspended until further instructions from Washington.

The order of Gen. Sickles, until officially woked, is the supreme law. It would not e, if this State were in the enjoyment of all its privileges as a member of the Union; but we are still under military law to a certain extent, and the orders of the commander-inchief, through his subordinates, must be

obeyed by all until officially revoked. It is not our purpose to censure any one .-But it was unofficially known that the order prohibiting whipping had been revoked, and throw"-if he prefers that word-"the State | it seems to us the Judge might have waited a day or so until Gen. Bomford could have received official notification of the fact. We deprecate conflicts, or even disagreements temon-like conduct will cling to that party, between the military and those officials and all who belong to it, as long as American among us who administer the civil law by permission of the President, and we think Mr. Davis boasts of his Unionism. If he great care should be taken by both sides to had adhered in good faith to the Union avoid conflict, Gen. Bomford had no option in the matter. He was obliged to do what he did, or disobey the orders of his superior

We have no sympathy with those who avail themselves of this unfortunate occurrence to excite feeling against the military, We had the pleasure of seeing Gen. Dock- or against the national government. Such duty if they would exert themselves to restore Gen. D. requests us to say that the Wash- the Union on the terms prescribed by the

> The North-Carolina Enabling Act. In the House, on the 19th, Mr. Stevens called up a bill reported from the committee on reconstruction, at the last session, providing the conditions on which the Southern States may be readmitted. He offered some amendments. This bill now stands as the first spe-

The meaning of this no doubt is, that Mr. Stevens has offered the North-Carolina enabling bill as an amendment to his own bill, introduced at the last session. This bill, therefore, has precedence. We trust it will be speedily considered and passed.

The Sentinel, the rebel organ of Gov. Worth, speaks of "the insolence of the Standard," because the Standard utters and maintains loval principles, and suggests that the Senused is that the State has always managed | ior Editor of the Standard be summoned beher interest badly, what guarantee have we fore a committee of the Legislature to give testimony in relation to the persecution of Union men in this State. He says:

"Now as W. W. Holden has been the chief maker and ventilator of these slander-We warn Legislators to beware of this ous charges, we suggest that the committee summon the aforesaid Mr. Holden before it. Give him an opportunity on oath, to make good his charges, or to stand forth before the world, as the libeller of his own people."

We have uttered no slanders. There are thousands upon thousands of loyal persons in the State, who sustain us in what we have said on this subject. The very foundation To which we beg leave to add the beauti- stone of the present rebel organization in this State is, that those who abandoned the Confederacy, or who struggled for peace during the war, are cowardly traitors unworthy of office, position, or respect. This is what in the State have constantly said; and this being their tone, and the tone of the administration of Gov. Worth, observed in all his appointments, it follows inevitably that Unionists are banned, proscribed, and persecu-

ted But we are to be summoned before the committee. Try it, and see if we obey the summons. We are a free citizen of the United States. We are not to be dragged or ordered before any committee, or any tribunal, to gratify the malice of such as the Editor sof the Sentinel.

The "insolence of the Standard" indeed! Why, it is insolence in either of the Editors joint resolution directing the President to of the Sentinel to attempt even to inform or instruct our people as to their duty. Their duty is to take back seats, and to put their hands on their mouths. They ought not to be allowed to vote, much less aspire to the position of enlighteners and directors of the This resolution, if passed, will at once set- public mind. They are not fit to govern either themselves or others.

Donation of Land to this State by Congress, for an Agricultural College.

Worth, and Judge Ruffin were in Washing- loyal people of that portion of our State deston, a bill passed one house of Congress to pair of any thing like justice or prosperity and granted some time since for an Agricul- lina. They therefore petition the Congress State of North-Carolina," which was "set ap" and is continued "under martial law,' made haste by legislative action to claim this gift. But not so fast, says a loyal Con- We can confidently assure them, from what gress. A bill is put in and passes one house | we heard and saw in Washington, that "the to suspend or postpone the gift; whereupon day of their redemption draweth nigh."_ Gov. Swain, Judge Ruffin, and Gov. Worth, in the plentitude of their legal wisdom, with shrewdness which would reflect credit on he keenest "Yankee" whom they hold in uch great aversion, conceived the idea that the Legislature could be induced to transfer the gift to the corporation of the University, before the bill passed the other house and became a law, it would vest in that corporation, and all the power of Uncle Sam could not draw it thence. Therefore, Gov. Swain telegramed the Legislature to do this thing, and thus prevent the monstrous wrong about to be consummated by the Congress. Many an anxious eye of the governing clique had been fastened on this land, and many a hand had itched to handle the greenbacks that would be disbursed in managing and selling it. The Senate acted promptly, but the Commons hesitated. Some hard things were uttered about Gov. Swain, and some good vords were uttered for other institutions of

learning besides Chapel Hill. The Reporter and the internal affairs of this State, in tasays the "resolution" in response to Gov. Swain's telegram "went over" in the Comnons, and we hope it will continue to go over" and "over," until it lands "in a limbo ast and large."

But our three wise men who went to Washngton and put up at the Ebbitt, the ob served of all observers, carrying with them as much legal knowledge as would enable them to invent this happy telegram, seem to have overlooked the fact that the "district formerly comprising the State of North-Carolina," is not yet restored as a State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and could not, therefore, accept this gift. If it could not accept it, it could not transfer it to the University. So the telegram, the hurry in the Senate to respond to it, and the debate in the Commons on the subject, must all go for nothing.

We are not surprised at the action of Congress. Indeed, we trust it has suspended or postponed this gift. Our loyal people do not want this or any other donation to pass into the hands of the disloyal "organization set up under martial law," which is now controlling our affairs. Let the State be restored to the Union on a loyal basis before this gift been done, we have the assurance that not only this, but millions, if necessary, will be ble Body, with due reference to our location donated or loaned to the State foreducation- and condition during the rebellion, and the al and internal improvement purposes. We character of loyalty since. speak "by the book." But not now. Our loyal people say not now. But the day will ome, and it is not distant, when the national government will shower its favors on the we will bow with respect in obedience to people of North-Carolina, without regard to race or color. It is a great, magnanimous, beneficent government, and it will act accor- from our present down trodden and helpless dingly. But it does not intend that traitors | condition. shall handle its money or have a controlling voice in disposing of its donations.

The following are the resolutions offered in the House of Representatives on the subject : On motion of Mr. Julian, the rules were

suspended that he might offer the following preamable and joint resolution: Whereas on the 3d day of April, 1866, by the authority and direction of the President of the United States, agricultural college scrip covering 270,000 acres was issued and delivered to the State of North Carolina under the act of Congress of July 5, 1862, providing for agricultural colleges; and whereas by the same authority the General Land Office is now preparing to issue scrip in like manner to the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi; and whereas said action of the President takes for granted that said States are restored to their proper constitutional relations to the Union, and are to be recognized in all respects as entitled to the rights of the other States of the Union, which Congress alone can rightfully determine:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States, That the further issue and delivery of such scrip to any of the yet unrepresented States lately in rebellion against the United States, or the acceptance of such scrip or any heretofore issued by the registers or receivers of any of the land officers of said States, be and the same is hereby prohibited until said States shall be fully restored to their rights as States

by Congress Mr. Le Blond, of Ohio, moved to refer the preamble and resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction. Lost.

The resolution was adopted.

Public Sentiment.

A friend writing us from Forsyth County

"We are delighted at the prospect of getting the protection and laws of the United States as a Territory. We have been under secession rule for the last six years, and we now wish to live the next six years under the protection of the United States. We want the whole set of secessionists and latter-day war men like Graham & Co. disfranchised, as a measure indispensable to protection to

writes to a member of the Legislature as follows:

"I am sorry to hear of the strength of traitors in our Legislature. I have no doubt Congress will relieve us. This conciliation business towards traitors is not only bad policy, but it is criminal. What loyal men any where want disloyal men to legislate for them? What business have these disloyalists here? They did their best to destroy our government and to establish their "beloved Confederacy," and they are as full of treason as they ever were. If they are permitted to remain among us, it is more than they deserve. The only way we can live in peace with them is for the United, States government to deprive them of the right to vote and hold office, hang a number of their leaders according to law, and confiscate their This is the whole truth of the matter, as is lands. It Congress will only do this, we think loyal men can get along pretty well.'

condition as a people. This is true. What in his paper that there is no danger of the reis the remedy? The only remedy is in the organization of the State government, he is

Petition for a new State. The following petition is circulating among

It seems that while Gov. Swain, Gov. the people of Western North-Carolina. The withdraw from the State for the present the under the present government of North-Carotural College. This grant was made under to grant them a new State. We are loth to general law, and the present organization part with our Western friends. We appeal of "the district formerly comprising the to them to lay aside this petition for the present, and join their loyal brethren in the Centre and East in urging Congress to establish a loyal government for the whole State Congress is determined that traitors shall not

rule this people. The following is the petition referred to: TO ESTABLISH JUSTICE, INSURE DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY, AND SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY TO OURSELVES AND OUR POS-TERITY."-PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITU-

As you value peace, order, liberty, justice, national prosperity, and security of property and life, get as many signers to this petition as possible, and have it presented to Congress at the earliest practicable period, or send to the Pioneer, Hendersonville, to be forwarded.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S., in Congress assembled :

PREAMBLE. WHEREAS, We the loyal people of Western North-Carolina, embracing the mountain section of the State, have lost all hope at the hands of those controlling civil power, king proper steps to restore us to the Union:

WHEREAS, Owing to the persistent disaffection of the instigators and propagators of the rebellion, and the influence they wield, it seems incompatible for us to be heard through our Representatives elect to Congress; and,

WHEREAS, We desire, and are anxious to accept of the wise and prudent plan of Congress, and of being speedily and permanenty restored to the Union, and to be relieved of the ban of secession, and from our present suspense, and deplorable connition; we therefore present the following

PETITION. We, the undersigned citizens of Western North-Carolina, mos: earnestly pray your Honorable Body to grant, or enforce one of the following modes of reconstruction, to

First: To grant the loyal people the privilege and power of forming a new State, to be composed of a sufficient number of counties of the West end of the State, containing the requisite amount of population; the boundary line to be fixed by a Convention, chosen by the loyal people within the said section: That Congress order the call of a Convention, to be held in the same, for the purpose of forming a State Government has sed on loyalty to the General Government, prescribing that loyal rotes only shall be given, or counted, in forming the new State made good; and when this shall have Government, and in electing Representatives to Congress: That the discrimination as to the test of loyalty be made by your Honora-

Second: If the above proposition be con sidered impracticable, or incompatible, then, that the whole State be reorganized on the same basis as proposed for the new. While your decision, much prefering the first, we plead with your Honorable Body, in the name of loyalty, to extend to us speedy relief

The North-Carolina Delegation. Gov. Worth's North-Carolina delegation, including himself, Chief-Justice Ruffin, Ex-Gov. Swain and Hon Nat. Boyden, had interviews with the President and the Attorney-General to-day regarding the subject of Gen. Sickles' recent order in the Carolinas. prohibiting corporal punishment. The laws of North-Carolina, as well known provide for the punishment of larceny, perjury and bigamy by public whipping; and there being no Penitentiary in the State, and the law being applicable not only to men and women, but to offenders of every race and color, the delegation were instructed to come here for the purpose of influencing the authorities to rescind the order. They express themselves satisfied with the result of their interviews, and hope from the intimations they have received that the object will soon be accomplished. Incidentally the delegation will undoubtedly do something toward counteracting the efforts of Ex-Gov. Holden and his friends, who were here a few days since with the original draft of the North-Carolina Enabling Act, presented to the House by Mr. Stevens, and urging its passage. Gov. Worth has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of men for his delegation, who are entitled, from their war records to a hearing before Congress, they one and all having been conservative men, particularly Mr. Boyden, than whom no man in the State is more thoroughly hated by the fire-eating rebels. Judge Ruffin, formerly a law partner of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, is a venerable gentle man over 80 years of age, and with Ex-Gov. Swain, enjoys the reputation of being a moderate and conservative politician, although they are both opposed to the Constitutional Amendment. It is questionable whether Mr. Boyden will join the delegates in this effort to oppose the Holden bill .-Washington Correspondence New York Times.

We publish the above for what it is worth Our readers will perceive that there are many mistakes in it. The reference to the "war records" of Messrs. Ruffin and Swain is a cutting stroke of irony. There were no two more desperate war men in the State than they were. Mr. Boyden was a good Union man, and we trust he is so yet; but he is not so "thoroughly hated" as is supposed "by A leading citizen of a Western County | the fire-eating rebels." This is proved by the fact of his association in Washington with such a " fire-eating rebel" as Judge Ruffin.-Besides, we regret to say that he did not improve his Union record by his attendance on the Philadelphia Convention.

> The Sentinel and other rebel papers are falsely assuming that Mr. Stevens' bill proposes to reduce North-Carolina to a Territorial condition. The Sentinel refuses to publish the bill, so as to be able to propagate this lie with the greater effect. The proposition simply is to re-organize the State, so as to restore it to the Union, and the present de facto government is to continue until the proposed re-organization is effected.

proved by the bill itself. Consistency.-We learn that while the Every one says that we are in a deplorable | Senior of the Sentinel is constantly declaring law-making power of the nation. Congress still very careful to present his account as State Printer every Saturday, and have it cashed. is that law-making power, and the sooner it The Senior has faith in the present organizare-organizes these insurgent States the bet- tion, but he has more faith in its Treasury. He has a keen eye for "the spoils."